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made extra strong. They have been reduced from \$1 a Pair.

WATKINS'S NEW PITCHER.

Jacob Weiner Is a Left-Hander from Burlington, Ia.

Manager Watkins, of the Indianapolis Baseball Club, has received the contract of Jacob Weiner, a left-handed pitcher, has not had a competent Legislature for who comes here from Burlington, Ia. Mr. Watkins thinks he will prove to be a very valuable man.

of the National Baseball League, gives the the people and lead them to a harmonious following men signed, released and

Cincinnati-Signed, C. H. Peitz, P. H. Ehret, Charles B. Miller. Cleveland-Signed, C. L. Childs; released, T. W. Griffith. New York-Signed, L. S. German; terms accepted, C. Flynn. Des Moines-Signed, W. H. Credle, J. Pur-

vis, H. Burrell, T. E. Letcher and E. F. Dubuque-Signed, William Baer. Rockford-Signed, William Holland as T. H. Flaherty. St. Louis-Released, J. R. Rappold and E. Samuels; terms accepted, J. T. Farred.

mas E. Smith; Louisville, Bert Inks; Quincy, F. F. Parvin. A LIBEL SUIT AS A VALENTINE

The following releases were announced

Washington, C. Molesworth; Philadelphia

Miss Mayme Roberts Asks \$10,000 the Lebacon Pioneer.

Miss Mayme Roberts, an elocutionist, whose home is in Indianapolis, through her attorneys, Hord, Perkins & Miller, presented Ben F. McKey, editor and publisher of the Lebanon Pioneer, with a valentine yesterday morning in the form of a tenthousand-dollar libel suit. Miss Roberts was at one time a resident of Boone county, but moved to Indianapolis a few years ago. An Indianapolis paper contained an article Jan. 16 about a young lady named Mayme Roberts, of this city, having been arrested charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. Editor McKey saw the article, ind, supposing it was the elecutionist, commented on the arrest in such a manner as to prompt Miss Roberts to bring suit. Me-Key has employed counsel and will bitterly

contest the case. A Sermon on a Postal Card. A postal card was mailed at the postoffic yesterday that contained a sermon of 10.250 words. It was written by Rev. Aaron Grady, No. 581 South State street, and most of the work was done at night. While it cannot be read at all with the naked eye, by the aid of a magnifying glass the writing becomes perfectly legible. Mr. Grady is over seventy

MARION COUNTY LEGISLATORS WILL CONSIDER THEIR COURSE TO-DAY.

Manner in Which Chairman Gowdy Suddenly Changed Front on the Question Recalled.

to 50 inches width. Style, beauty and AND VIEWS OF SEVERAL INFLUEN-TIAL PAPERS ON THE QUESTION,

> Indicating that the Party Is Not by Any Means Unanimous in Support of the State Committee.

The Marion county members of the General Assembly will meet some time to-day to discuss the signing of the petition to Governor Matthews that was prepared by the Republican State central committee. Those who have been seen are in favor of signing it, but it was thought best to call them all together for that purpose. Representatives McGregor and Adams expressed their willingness to sign the paper, but the attitude of the other members is not definitely known.

Ambrose Moore, committeeman for the Ninth district, was at the Denison last night. He had not yet presented his copy of the petition to any member, but had accidentally met Representative Harris and Senator Boyd, of Hamilton county, and they asked to sign the paper. Mr. Moore was here on his way to see other members of the Legislature. There have been no reports received at the committee rooms from any of the members, but none was expected before Sunday or Monday, when it is believed they will all be here.

The Terre Haute Express calls attention to the fact that Chairman Gowdy changed his mind very suddenly after the decision of the Supreme Court. That decision was handed down Thursday, Jan. 30, and that night Mr. Gowdy made the following state-

"It is my personal opinion that the Re-publicans will not bring suit to have the apportionment act of 1885 declared uncon-stitutional. If we are to elect a Legisla-ture in November, under the act of 1886, we are certain of a United States Senator to succeed D. W. Voorhees. In the Legisla-ture of 1887 the Republicans had only nine hold-over Senators, whereas we now have nineteen, which will give us a decided majority in that branch of the legislative body in the next General Assembly. "The legislative apportionment act of 1885

is a Democratic gerrymander, but we can elect a Republican Legislature under it. The first election under that act was in 1886, and in 1887, when General Harrison was the Republican candidate for United States Senator, the vote in the General Assembly was so close that the election was in doubt for weeks. The four Labor Representatives controlled the situation. The contest finally narrowed down until only one vote was in doubt, and the election

finally went to David Turple.
"In 1886, when General Harrison canvassed the State as a candidate for the United States Senate, there was a general lack of confidence among the Republicans, and per-haps 90 per cent. of them believed that it was impossible to carry the Legislature that year; but the conditions are different now, and instead of a lack of confidence the Re-publicans of Indiana are unanimous in the belief that we will carry the State by a large majority this fall.
"It is true that the Democrats had a large majority in the General Assembly in 1889

and a still larger one in 1891, but in each of those years they carried the State by an un-HOME OFFICE, - 27 WRIGHT BLOCK usually large majority. My private opinion is that we will not bring suit. We are willing to risk the result in the next election on The Express, after speaking of this inter-

view, says that within forty-eight hours after the opinion had been handed down letters reached every Republican newspaper in the State, presumably sent out by Mr. Gowdy, urging them to advocate an attack Governor call a special session of the Legislature. A part of that letter is as fol-"The apportionment law of 1885 is clearly

unconstitutional, and would undoubtedly be so declared if tested in the courts. Under the circumstances, it is clearly the duty of the Governor to call the Legislature together to pass a new apportionment law. We request and urge that you advocate this action strongly through the columns of your paper, as the sentiment in favor of such action can be more readily created among the people through the press than any other

"The Governor should not be permitted to shirk this imperative duty. And we hope that you will urge it upon him by repeated editorials in your paper."

Indorsed the Committee's Action. League last night the following, prepared by Secretary Joseph Foppiano, was adopted: indorses the action of the Republican State committee in deciding to attack the constitutionality of the apportionment law of 1885."

PRESS OUTSION.

Reasons Why the Act of 1885 Should Be Accepted by Republicans.

Terre Haute Express. The act of 1885 is tangible, but if it is swept away all that remains is intangible, chaotic and indefinable. The condition of a State compelled to acknowledge that it forty or fifty years will be contemptible.

The situation of a State which cannot produce from its two parties men of suf-The latest bulletin from President Young, ficient influence and integrity to speak for election is deplorable. We will not admit that Indiana is in such a condition or that its parties cannot each furnish able and disinterested men to speak for them.

Some of the Republicans, at Indianapolis,

presented a plan for attacking the act o 885, forcing the Governor to call the old Legislature together and pledging the legislators to do certain things. It is a plan that the Express cannot support. It is contended that the overthrow of the act of 1885 will precipitate such confusion and disorder that the Governor will be terrified nto calling the Legislature. We may admit, as well first as last, that Matthews is not that kind of a man, and that he wil never allow himself to be coerced by the opposite party into backing down, for it would ruin him as a Democratic leader. Having failed to coerce the Governor, we must either back down or proceed to attack the act of 1885 and precipitate the State into that confusion which was admitted to be of a terrifying nature. The Republicans, as being the active agents. will be held responsible. They cannot load the responsibility upon Governor Matthews, who did not begin or inspire the suits. On the other hand, if the Governor should back down, in terror of results, which he already had opportunity to foresee, and call the Legislature, the Republicans promise to pledge the legislators to pass a constitutional and fair apportionment act. Will Governor Matthews accept such a pledge when his own will not be accepted by Republicans, or will the Democratic State central committee accept a pledge when its own is rejected?

The Legislature is to be pledged to pass a constitutional act. How will it know what a constitutional act is? All these acts that have been pronounced unconsti tutional were supposed to be constitutional when they were passed, by either Democrats or Republicans. Such a pledge is valueless, because no laws are proof until they have been tested in the courts. Let us trust the people of Indiana, refer the whole matter to them, and put the responsibility upon them. They can elect under the present apportionment act of 1885. a Legislature to frame the best act it is able to. It will be elected for that purpose, among others, and its act will possess

the strong point, to begin with, of having been made at the constitutional period. Committeeman Filbeck's Views.

Terre Haute Express. District Chairman Filbeck returned from

regarding the proposed attack on the appor-tionment act of 1885: "I do not know that I ought to say much on this subject for, with a view to making clear to the Republicans of this district my reasons for taking a de-termined stand at our State committee meet-

ing against the attack, I will make this statement. Before going to Indianapolis 1 had given the question of attacking the 1885 pportionment considerable thought, both as o its effect on the Republicans and as a citizen having at heart the peace and pros-parity of our State. I felt convinced that with our fair prospects for carrying the State by a good majority this fall, and with the title of nineteen Republican hold-over Senators unquestioned, we could take the chance on the Democratic and unfair appor-tionment of 1885, admittedly unconstitutional though it be. The Supreme Court, in its re-cent decision, holding the acts of 1893 and 1895 unconstitutional, intimated also that, while the act of 1885 was open to attack, yet it was the only one under which an elec-tion could be held this fall. The Governor has publicly declared he will, under no circumstances, convene the Legislature in extra session. Now, under these conditions what was best to do? If the acts of 1885 and 1873 should be declared unconstitutional, after being attacked by Republicans, we would be left without any apportionment under which to hold an election. It is all well enough to talk about putting Governor Matthews "in a hole" for refusing to convene the Legislature, but should he remain firm in his determination, even after the overthrow of these acts, would the Republican party be held blameless for the state of doubt, turmoil and possible chaos that would follow? believe not, and for that reason I opposed the proposed attack before the State central committee. Although of those who were defeated, I believe the awakened sentiment among Republicans of Indiana will be opposed to this attack on our laws right on the eve of an election.

"It is not impossible the Supreme Court might take this condition of affairs in view when appeal is taken to that tribunal and could justify itself in refusing to consider the question at the very time when the nominations ought to be made. While the Supreme Court, in its last decision, rose far above partisan bias and refused to listen to the behests of Democratic extremists it would, in the prospective suit, have the indorsement not only of a united Democracy, but of a large proportion of the Republican party as well. Had chairman Gowdy adhered to the position advanced in his first interview there would have been no division on the question and Republicans would have fought all the harder for success under the unfair Democratic apportionment of 1885, conscious of the fact that their refusal to resort to petty partisan politics, regardless of the welfare of the State, would have brought to their support that large and rapidly growing body of independent voters who care more for the State's fair name than they do for the success of either the Republican or Democratic party. These voters do not want to witness a return to the days of Green Smith, when a Lieutenant Governor was unseated by force."

The Committee's Mis Crawfordsville Journal.

In making a decision to attack the apportionment law of 1885 the State central committee has made a mistake, not a serious mistake, perhaps, but a mistake nevertheless. * * * The childish game of asking the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature is first to be played. This play begins by a petition to be signed by the Republican members of the Senate and House in which they will agree to pass a fair and constitutional apportionment bill and then quit and go home. This action presumes that all the Republican members will sign the petition, certainly a violent presumpheart still appears to consist of polished marble, suits of some kind are to be instituted attacking the 1885 law on constitutional grounds. What means are to be used to compel the Supreme Court to hand down an opinion before the election the committee seems to have made no provision. This is certainly an oversight. If no opinion can be wrenched from the Supreme Court before next November the next thing to do is to hold the election under the law of 1885. This appears to be about the condition of affairs now, and all indications point to an unchanged condition when the votes are cast. The State committee seems to have lost its head. It proposes to waste the energies of the Repjublicans of the State in fighting a phantom, when their energies should be concentrated in fighting their an-

cient and wily foe, the Democratic party.

Does Not Agree with the Committee. Fort Wayne Gazette. It seems to be the conclusion of our State committee that if Governor Matthews lature to enact a new apportionment law. proceedings should be brought to test the constitutionality of the law of 1885 and all apportionments previous to that time. Our readers will bear witness that the Gazette has not regarded this course with favor. And it has experienced no change of views. We admit that the law of 1885 is just as bad as those that have been set aside, but we could elect a Republican Legislature this fall even under that law. Furthermore, we were ashamed of the apportionment our last Legislature made. The party demands a fair apportionment—the whole State wants it-and they did not give us such a law. This attacks their credit, and we would rather see the job given into the hands of a new Legislature that has no such damaging record standing against if. But, if in the end, all things considered, it is determined to go into such a test it is not our purpose to make any factious opposition. We notice that some of the men who had a large hand in making the apportionment lately overthrown are very urgent for a special session. Perhaps they are ashamed of their work at the last session, (we hope so), and want a chance to re-deem their reputation for fairness and polit-

ical sagacity. No Dicker with Democrats. If Governor Matthews will not discharge upon himself, and we do not favor the prop-"Resolved, That the Columbia Lincoln osition of making any agreements or giving any pledges to induce him to observe and obey his oath of office. His conscience must direct him in this, and if it leads to a neglect of duty, and brings confusion or chaos into the affairs of the State, the Governor alone must answer for it. The pledge proposed for the members of the present Legislature is not objectionable in itself, in promises not more than they ought to do without any pledge, but when used as a bribe to induce Governor Matthews to do what his official position requires him to do it becomes humiliating to Republicans and disgraceful to the Governor.

A Fair Proposition.

South Bend Tribune. The Republicans will submit to Governor Matthews a pledge of the Republican General Assembly to enact an apportionment absolutely fair if he will call a special session of that body. Could anything be fairer than this? Is it not in keeping with the policy of Republicanism in all that that term implies? Will the Governor be honest and unbiased enough in his political blindness to see that the suggestion is one which if not accepted by him must further show that he is a partisan of unfair and little character?

Making the Governor Responsible.

Lafayette Courier. The absolute fairness of the Republican proposition above quoted is evident. The situation is explained as clearly as English language is capable of presenting the subject. If this is repudiated the next step will be to attack the law of 1885 in the Supreme Court. Its fate, in that event, is a foregone conclusion. It will be declared invalid. What may follow can only be vaguely conjectured. Thenceforth the responsibility for consequences will rest solely on the Gov-

Favors a Special Session.

Peru Republican. The only proper remedy in the premises is for the Governor to convene the Legislature in special session, to frame an apportionment law that will be just and equitable to all parties and every section of the State on the lines marked out by the Supreme Court. If he is too much of a partisan to do this let the responsibility be with him.

Indorses the Committee. Muncie News.

In our opinion the Republican State central committee did a wise thing at their meeting Wednesday night. This was to make a last effort to get the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of passing a new apportionment law and, failing in that, to proceed at once to institute a suit to set aside the law of

Big Increase in Stamp Sales.

The local postoffice sold stamps amounting to \$1.950 Thursday, the day before Valentine day, which is \$700 more than the sales for the same day last year. For the first half of the month the sales have been \$2,800 more than for the same period last year.

Peachy skin on ladies' cheeks can be had A large variety of Tables.-Wm. L. Elder. Indianapolis and had the following to say stead of coffee, makes red blood.

COX, THE BROWNIE MAN

THE CREATOR OF MODERN DAY NURSERY HEROES IN THE CITY.

Tells How He Happened to Stumble Upon the Queer Little People-Study of Folk Lore.

Mr. Palmer Cox, author and playwright famous friend of the brownies, arrived in this city yesterday. He is here to manage the production of "Cox's Brownies," which is booked for a week's engagement at English's Opera House, beginning next Monday night. Mr. Cox is thoroughly wrapped up in his "brownies," and spoke entertainingly of them. He said that some people have the mistaken idea that the forthcoming production is identical with the cantata produced here some time ago. This idea is erroneous, he says, as the cantata was written for children, while the stage production is intended for the entertainment of regular theater goers. The cantata was written as a sort of forerunner of the spectacle, which was at that time being prepared for production at Philadelphia, where it was brought out two years ago with great success. The cantata "caught on" from the outset and was produced as a sort of Sunday school entertainment in all the leading cities of the United States. Children were familiar with the "brownies" from acquaintance with Palmer Cox's stories, which had appeared in the leading juvenile periodicals, and the little ones took delight in assuming the characters of the quaint little people depicted in the stories. A stage production of the "brownies" was first suggested to Mr. Cox by Malcolm Douglas, a dramatic critic and talented musical composer who fancied there was a possibility of developing the central thoughts for dramatic purposes, and he wrote to Mr. Cox, suggesting that he dramatize his stories. The present production is a result of this suggestion and the subsequent colaboration. Mr. Cox says he found great difficulty in developing human interest in the "brown-

ies," as that peculiar people is supposed to be a race of males only, and, in order to be successful, a theatrical production must have women in the cast. He says the idea of forming a union of fairies and brownies occurred to him. He introduced fairies into the play, making the king of the brownies fall in love with the fairy queen. The dragons, another separate race of people were opposed to the union, as it would give to the two little peoples undue power, and they might ultimately reduce the demons to the production hinges.

subjugation. And here is where the dra-matic interest of the story brought out in Mr. Cox is full of mythological lore. He has made a special study of the folklore of all countries, and is able to give in exact language the points that distinguish fairles, brownies, elfs and gnomes from one another. The brownies, he says, are a creation of the superstitious peasants of Scotland. They were supposed to be a mis-chievious, good-natured lot of little crea-tures that had to depend upon their wits for subsistence, and in Scottish villages, when anything mysterious or unusual happened, it was always laid to the doors of the brownies. The brownies, however, were never supposed to live in bands, but were thought to live separate and alone. There were generally but one or two in any one village, and any family supposed to possess a brownie was looked upon with envy as being particularly fortunate. In this particular Mr. Cox has made an innovation, inasmuch as he has his brownies living in bands When a boy Mr. Cox resided in Cranby, a village near Montreal, Canada. His home was near the Vermont line and he says he lived almost under the shadows of the reen mountains. While still a boy he came to the "States," first living in Massachusetts. From there he went to San Francisco, where his first literary work was done eighteen years ago. At that time he contributed short humorous articles to the Son Francisco papers, but as no illustrations were published in the newspapers and as he had a special faculty for illustrating his own articles, he was advised to go to New York. It was in that city his work first attracted attention. Mr. Cox says that first of all he is an artist, and that whatever he has written has been dashed off for the purpose of bringing out the ideas expressed in his drawings. For a ong time he made sketches illustrating familiar fables, as for instance, dialogues between cats and mice. In his study of lolk lore he encouraged the "brownies" and it dawned upon him that this was a new field and that these little people were well fitted for developing humorous morals. He imagined them to be quick, alert and full of life. Hence, in drawing their pic-

tures, they are given wiry frames, popeyes and general characteristics of creatures on the constant lookout for danger. A few sketches, with appropriate stories, were submitted to one of his friends, who made no pretenses to literary judgment They struck his fancy and he pronounced them good. Mr. Cox says that up to that time his work had been acceptable and was fairly successful, although he had been working along lines that had been well worked before. He realized that if he granted. was ever to succeed in catching the public's attention, it would be through the medium make that field his life's work. The first story, illustrated by his own drawings, was a great success, and from that moment there was a greater demand than his pen could supply. "My idea has al-ways been to keep myself in the back-ground and to allow the brownies to do

the talking," said he. "I generally begin my stories with some casual remark, as been operating without licenses, were comfor instance, 'the brownies band came together as the sun was setting and one of olson-law. said to another,' etc., etc. By the means I am able to get in the moral without being obtrusive. The children read the brownies' dialogues with delight, while their elders read between the lines and see what I am driving at. The morals that are given impress themselves upon the children unconsciously, but they will be remembered in later life." dren, Mr. Cox. Are you a man of family? "Oh, no. I am a single man. But I

have always felt a great interest in chil-In personal appearance, Mr. Cox is a tall. middle-aged man, with dark hair and dark gray eyebrows. He wears glasses, is a little careless as to his dress, and seems really to desire to remain, as he says, "in the background." One can readily imagine him taking a deep interest in seeing his characters produced upon the stage and in hearing them applauded, as he says he does. "It gives me as much pleasure to hear the actors applauded as if I were on the stage receiving it myself," said he. Taken altogether, Mr. Cox is a thoroughly practical man and looks more like a retired merchant than an author who devotes his time to drawing pictures and writing the words of such imaginary beings as brownies and fairies. He says he enjoys the work and that he has many a hearty

laugh when looking at his pictures and reading the words he puts in the mouths of his characters. Mr. Cox's "brownies" have been a source of much profit to him in a material way. All of his drawings and stories have been copyrighted, and the sums of money he receives in royalties each year amount to an immense sum. Whether you buy "brownie" pin or spend your money for 'brownie' calicoes and rugs, part of it goes into his pockets. In this respect he is more fortunate than most writers. When it came to the selection of a company to produce the play Mr. Cox says coniderable difficulty was experienced. It was requisite that men and women of small stature should be chosen, who were, at the same time, professional actors and singers, The production is in the nature of a comic opera and it took all one summer to select for the different parts people who were com-petent actors and musicians. Nearly one undred people take part in the production. For the brownles and fairles diminutive people were chosen, while men of large stature were engaged for the parts of the lemons. Mr. Cox's managers and backers have under consideration the production of another spectacle at some time in the future. In the new drama, the brownies will be introduced in scenes on this earth. They will probably be seen in tropical and polar lands, and will be shown as battling with the elements, as do ordinary mortals. They will make a sort of a tour of the world, so o speak. Mr. Cox says that, so far, the ideas are in embryonic form and that it will be some time before anything final will be done. At this time he is resting from his labors and is devoting his time to the proluction of the spectacle. He is writing nothing now and is taking a vacation, he puts it, although he travels around over the coun-

the engagement. The company has been in Milwaukee this week and will arrive here o-morrow afternoon Mr. Malcolm Douglass, the composer and critic, to whose advice Mr. Cox considers himself indebted for the dramatization of the brownie stories, composed the score for the production. He has been in this city for several days and will assist in the production next week. Mr. Douglass has been

have been heard all over the United States. Mr. Cox says that he considers a good deal of the success of "The Brownies" is due to Mr. Douglass's efforts.

POLICE REPORTED HER DEATH. Mrs. G. L. Turner Dies Under Peculiar Circumstances.

Mrs. G. L. Turner, aged twenty-seven years, cled last evening at No. 69 West Sixth street under such circumstances as to cause the police to report the case to the coroner. Mrs. Turner has been a sufferer for a year and to relieve pain she has occasionally taken morphine. Thursday night she suffered intense pain, but, so far as known, did not use the drug. Yesterday she was much worse, so Dr. L. C. M'Curdy was called. During the day Drs. Edwards and Carroll were also in attendance, but no relief could be given. None of the physicians reported the case to the coroner. At the house it was stated last evening that hypodermic injections of morphine were given during the day to relieve the sufferer. The police reported the case to Coroner Castor. He had not called at the house at 11 o'clock, three hours after the death, but word was re-ceived from him that he was "too busy." The body was removed to the undertaking establishment of George Herman. Miss Lillie McNaught, a sister of Mrs Turner, nas been living with her one year.

Miss McNaught stated last evening that she did not believe her sister committed suicide and she had found no evidence of such being the case. George L. Turner, husband of the dead woman, is a traveling man for the Wilding-Deering Harvester Company. He has not lived with his wife for three months, but occasionally called at the house to see their eight-year-old son. Miss Bessie McNaught, another sister, substantiated the statements made concerning the death. Both said the physicians had said it was but a question of time until Mrs. Turner died from a tumor, with which she Mrs. Turner was a daughter of General Thomas A. McNaught, of Spencer. She has

lived at Lebanon and previous to moving in the house where she died, she lived on West Washington street, near the Belt railroad.

ALL POINTS COVERED

NICHOLSON BILL ARGUMENT IN SU-PREME COURT NEXT WEEK.

Brief Filed by the Attorneys Who Are Making the Attack for the Brewers.

Next Wednesday is the time set for the oral argument in the Nicholson law cases of which there are eleven now before the Supreme Court, involving every section of the law. Attorney-general Ketcham has been very busy for several days preparing his brief in the case. An array of legal lights such as has not been seen before in many years will aftack the law for the State Liquor League. The defense will be conducted by the Attorney-general and Capt. Eli F. Ritter, who is retained by the Good Citizens' League.

The Liquor League's attorneys have hunted up what they claim to be flaws in every section of the act. It is claimed that the local-option section is void, because it gives the voters of a ward or townsnip the right to suspend the operation of the law of 1875, which is still in force. It is claimed that the section providing for the Have you had your revocation of licenses is void because it is contrary to the Constitution of the United States, guaranteeing the right of property. It is further claimed that the localoption section is invalid because it is not ncluded in the title of the act. In the brief submitted yesterday by the counsel opposed to the law it is claimed that Section 2 is unconstitutional for the following reason:

"It assumes to delegate legislative power to the Board of County Commissioners. "It leaves the board of commissioners unlimited and arbitrary power to determine what persons may and what persons may not conduct other business in connection with that of retailing intoxicating liquors. "No rule is prescribed or attempted to be prescribed in the section for the government of the commissioners, so there is law under which they can act. "The business of a citizen can only be regulated by law, and in no event can the business of a citizen be left to the arbi-

trary decision of public officers." These and many other reasons, all of which are purely technical, are advanced for the support of the contention of the liquor men. On the other hand, the attorney for the Good Citizens' League and Mr. Ketcham believe they can show that the law is constitutional throughout. Many of the contentions of the liquor men based upon technicalities so slight that the lay mind cannot grasp them. When this combined case is decided it will settle every feature of the law, for the eleven cases include every section of it. The court has been asked to give six hours to the oral argument. No limit has yet been set, but it is probable that the request will be

The Good Citizens' League has been gath ering statistics showing the benefits of the law, and in thirty counties it is shown that since last September, when the first lihas been a decrease of 107 saloons. the thirty counties heard from every one ber of saloons. In this county it is explained that thirty saloons, which had been operating without licenses, were com-

PROGRESS OF NEW BUILDINGS.

the Bank Structure.

Contract Will Be Let Next Week on

Mr. V. T. Malott said yesterday that the plans for the new bank building, which is to occupy the site of the old Bank of Commerce, at the point of Virginia avenue and Pennsylvania street, were about completed, and that the contract will probably be le next week. Some minor details in the plans remain to be adjusted. When the contract it will take to erect the building, but the Indiana National Bank will probably be in its new quarters some time next fall. Plans are being prepared for a four-story

building on South Meridian street on the site of the buildings occupied by Ward Brothers and the Fairbanks Scale Company prior to the Schnull fire. Mr. Malott ewned the building occupied by the Fairbanks Scale Company, while Ward Brothers occupied the tuilding owned by Mrs. Ruddle, Mr. Malott and Mrs. Ruddle have agreed to build uniform four-story buildings. The plans will be completed shortly and it is understood work will commence as soon as the weather permits. Negotiations that were pending between Mr. Henry Schnull, Mr. Malott and Mrs. Ruddle to build uniform buildings have been dropped. Mr. Henry Schnull will probably that uniform with building August. brother corner building. August Schnull directed that his building be repaired and workmen have been at work for some time. In a few weeks the old building will be restored to its former condition and will be ready for occupancy. Some of the firms who were tenants may occupy their former Mr. Malott's new five-story building on East Washington street, on the site of the old Indiana National Bank building, is nearing completion. The work will be fin-

ished by April 1. John Clune, proprietor of the World's Fair store, on West Washington street, has taken a long-time lease on it and will open a store with a stock similar to that handled at the World's Fair. Manager White said yesterday that the business at the Worll's Fair store would be continued in its present volume and that the new store would be run on a larger scale. It is their intention to make the new store one of the biggest department stores in the city. The firm has recently added clothing to the list of goods sold on payments and a special feature of the new store will be a department devoted to ready-made clothing for women. There will try with the company. He goes on ahead of also be a department for men's clothing, in the company a day or two and arranges for addition to the various lines usually carried in such establishments. The new store will be run on the weekly payment plan, The branch store at the corner of Washington and Delaware streets will be dis-

Mr. W. E. Stevenson, agent for the syndi cate that is contemplating the erection of a mammoth building on the Johnson heirs property, adjoining Mr. Molott's new building, says that architect Cobb, of Chicago, is still at work on the plans and specificaquite a successful composer and has writ-ten a good deal of catchy music. His songs tions for the building and that it will prob-

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ably be several weeks before the contract is let. He reports that everything is progressing satisfactorily.

COLUMBIA CLUB OFFICERS.

Moses G. McLain Elected President and Horace F. Wood Secretary. The board of directors recently elected by the Columbia Club met last night and committees were not selected, but will be named within a few days. The officers are

President-Moses G. McLain. Vice President-George C. Hitt. Secretary-Horace F. Wood. Treasurer-Charles Latham.

Marion Club Regular Ticket. The nominating committee of the Marion Club yesterday decided upon the following regular ticket: President, L. G. Rothschild; first vice president, Frank Littleton; second vice president, Frank Groninger; third vice president, John Wall; secretary, S. P. Well-man; directors, T. C. Potter, Harry Royse, A. W. Moore, E. C. Fletcher, George Fate;

Sergeant-at-arms, Edward Cline. The election will occur early in March. Civil-Service Examinations. There will be civil-service examinations in this city April 6 and 7. The first day the examinations will include applicants for departmental clerkships, teachers in the Indian service and all classes in the Government Printing Office. The examination on

the second day will be for the railway mail service. Spring Style Hats At Seaton's Hat Store.

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